THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1769. THE NUMBER 56.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

ATTICUS. No. I.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas;
Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit. HOR.

EVERY new piece of intelligence from England is more alarming than the laſt. Luxury, venality and corruption, are arrived at that enormous height, that Great-Britain, like ancient Rome, ſeems ready to ſink under her own weight.

We have little reaſon to expect a redreſs of grievances from the preſent temper and diſpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſtry or Parliament; the firſt have gone too far to retract; their own ſafety depends upon procuring the approbation of Parliament to the violent and oppreſſive meaſures they have purſued; this, or an impeachment, is the only alternative. *Non revocare gradum* is their eſtabliſhed maxim. They muſt ruin America to ſcreen themſelves.

The pulſe of the Houſe of Commons has been thoroughly felt upon the trying queſtion on the amendment propoſed in the addreſs to the Crown; and its being rejected by a conſiderable majority, has, in a manner, deprived the diſtreſſed Americans of all hopes reſulting from their moſt earneſt applications, and may ſerve to ſhew us what we have to expect from men whom we have not the leaſt ſhare in chooſing, and who conſequently think they have not any manner of dependence upon us.

Meaſures of the higheſt national importance have been approved without examination, and (what would be flagrant injuſtice to an individual) whole provinces have been condemned unheard!

The late reſolves of the Houſe of Lords confirms an intereſting truth, founded on the experience of moſt ages and nations, That oppreſſion cannot be carried on by halves, or ſtop at a certain point.

A people who were once free can hardly be deprived of many of their deareſt and moſt valuable rights and privileges, whilſt they are ſuffered to retain the reſt.

The axe muſt be laid to the root of liberty, and a plan of ſlavery made conſiſtent in all its parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have ſeen our jury trials (that bulwark of Britiſh liberty) not only abridged, but in many caſes abſolutely tranſferred to arbitrary civil law courts, whoſe judges are the mere creatures of the Miniſtry.

We have been heavily taxed without our conſent, or that of our Repreſentatives, contrary to the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution; and a revenue has been raiſed out of our pockets, not as the free gift of the people; but ſo much of our property has been violently wreſted from us, and we are left without ſecurity for what remains.

The legiſlative power of ſome of our Aſſemblies has not only been ſuſpended, but threatened with annihilation, for daring to exerciſe their own judgment in diſcharging their duty to their conſtituents.

Many Aſſemblies have been diſſolved, with aggravating circumſtances of paſſion and indecency for refuſing an implicit obedience to arbitrary and ſenſeleſs miniſterial requiſitions; and in ſome colonies no new Aſſembly has been called; but the people left entirely without any Repreſentatives, or conſtitutional means of redreſs, and being thereby reduced almoſt to a ſtate of deſperation, and under a neceſſity of aſſembling to conſult on meaſures for ſecuring the public peace and ſafety, ſuch meetings have been repreſented as ſeditious and rebellious, by the very men from whoſe tyranny and oppreſſion they proceeded.

A new office, profeſſedly eſtabliſhed for the eaſe and benefit of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, by furniſhing a proper channel for the conveyance of their petitions, has been perverted to the means of obſtructing them, and adding to the weight of our oppreſſions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the ſpirit of the great charter and the bill of rights, from joining in petitions to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and laying our united complaints before the throne.

Our humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances have been treated with contempt, and repreſented to the people of Great-Britain as an impudent attempt at independence, and flying in the face of the Britiſh government and conſtitution; although it is the breach of that conſtitution only of which we complain; and thus, by the vileſt miniſterial arts, a humane and generous nation has been ſo far prejudiced and incenſed againſt their brethren and fellow-ſubjects, as inconſiderately to acquieſce in regulations, which may hereafter, by affording dangerous precedents, prove deſtructive to itſelf.

A ſtanding army is ſtationed among us in time of profound peace, under no ſubordination to the civil power, and living almoſt upon free quarter, as in an enemy's country; while ſome of our ſea-port towns are inveſted, and their harbours blocked up by ſhips of war.

In criminal accuſations (ſhould the meaſures lately recommended be put in execution) we are to be deprived of the right of Engliſhmen, a trial by a jury of our neighbours; a Britiſh ſubject is to be tranſported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own country to the other ſide of the globe, dragged from the advice and good offices of all his friends and acquaintance, deprived almoſt of a poſſibility of evidence in his favour, and cannot even be acquitted until he has ſuffered greater puniſhment than death.

Statutes of treaſon are to be extended by conſtruction, contrary to the known maxims of law and juſtice; which will render every man's life as inſecure as his property already is; for by the ſame kind of logic we may ſoon expect to ſee that treated as treaſon in an American, which is not even a miſdemeanour in an inhabitant of Great-Britain.

Wheels and racks are ſtill warting to compleat this new and formidable ſyſtem of government, and may poſſibly bring up the rear.

In ſhort, the infamous arts and miſrepreſentations of a few men in office, actuated by the baſeſt motives of private intereſt and ambition, have had greater weight than the humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances of all the colonies, and the cries of four millions of loyal ſubjects.

Well may the Miniſtry apprehend a civil war in America, conſcious of the provocation they have given; which, in a leſs loyal country, would infallibly have produced one. But let us, my countrymen, convince the world that in this, as in every thing elſe, they have formed a wrong judgment of us. Let not their utmoſt malevolence and tyranny withdraw us from our allegiance to the beſt of Kings, or induce a thought or action inconſiſtent with our duty. Let us continue to pay due obedience to the government of our Mother-country, and its Parliament, in every thing not utterly ſubverſive of our conſtitutional rights and privileges; which we ought to hold dearer than life, and defend by all legal and honeſt means in our power. What may be the moſt likely to ſucceed ſhall be the ſubject of another paper.

MARYLAND, *April*, 1769.

Mr. RIND,

AS the Britiſh American in Purdie of April the 13th (who is communicating weekly to the public the Engliſh pamphlet intitled The Caſe of Great-Britain and America) does not intend to offer his *ſentiments of what ought to be the conduct of the Virginia Aſſembly* at this critical juncture, till the whole of that pamphlet has appeared in Mr. Purdie's Gazettes; and as he has as yet only mentioned that he ſhall endeavour to recommend the ſame *coolneſs and moderation* which the author of that pamphlet propoſes to the Britiſh Parliament, I hope it will not be laughed at, as impertinently decyphering a man's opinion from his gaping, if out of that great veneration in which I always hold the Virginians, I endeavour to preſerve them againſt the leaſt decoy, from that road of liberty into which they have with ſuch a maſterly behaviour, led the Britiſh colonies. Every judicious perſon will allow me, that ſome ſubjects may be ſo circumſtanced, that even from a head only hinted of what ſhall be treated upon, it may be pretty ſtrongly deduced what can be ſaid upon them; for as artiſts in the ſmall ſword, are generally tolerably certain from but the glance of an antagoniſt's eye, of the thruſt he intends to make, and accordingly parry or diſappoint it; ſo may I ſay when a Gentleman ſhall divide himſelf in obſervations, and communicate only what he propoſes to endeavour to recommend, whilſt he conceals ſentiments of what he ſays *ought* to be the conduct of the Aſſembly till a late day, he muſt by this concealment make ſomething of a diſcovery, whether his breath ſhall convey a balmy *healing* or a poiſonous *vapour*, to tincture that conduct. I am perſuaded that every reader of that pamphlet will agree with this republiſher of it, as to the excellency of the performance; but I hope without any ſuſpicion of derogating from its true merit, I may be allowed to ſay, the beauty of it lies more in the judgment with which the author has fitted the ſeveral parts that ſupport the handſome building, than it does in the newneſs of the materials; for to be ſure thoſe who have ſeen the pamphlet, will confeſs with me, that every argument in it, may be collected from the pieces that have been publiſhed both in America and Great-Britain upon that ſubject; though perhaps not in that ſtriking faſhion in which this author has almoſt inimitably put them together.

Your readers I am convinced muſt ſee the reaſons that juſtify my apprehenſions of the Britiſh American's deſigns, by the introduction of that part of the pamphlet which is printed. The author there admirably ſuggeſts to the nation, "that if their juſtice or moderation dictate to them the making any conceſſions to the colonies, they ſhould be made whilſt they *can be imputed* to moderation or juſtice;" and he ſays further, "the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament ſhould determine on ſome permanent ſyſtem, upon the point. [They as] Great-Britain ſhould fix the pretenſions which ſhe will never relinquiſh; and the colonies ſhould have certain information of thoſe claims which they muſt ſubmit to." This is clearly preſcribing as a part of that ſyſtem, a reſolution on the one ſide; but it is not ſo clear that the author even deſires to hint, there ſhould be no repugnance to that reſolution on the other, as to any claim made not conſiſtent with the rights of the colonies: And I am pretty certain the writer did not intend by the arguments that follow, that the colonies ſhould ſo ſubmit; for he goes on to ſtate the reported reſolution of the preſent Miniſtry, to impoſe taxes on the colonies by the authority of Parliament, and to compel them to that ſubmiſſion: And then immediately he takes the liberty to examine the juſtice and the policy of thoſe meaſures; and to ſuggeſt others which appear to him leſs exceptionable: And all his arguments ſo clearly ſupport the right of the colonies, that it muſt be an abſurdity of the greateſt magnitude, to think that he can mean any ſubmiſſion of the rights contended for in the colonies. Now what can the Britiſh American, after recommending to the Virginia Aſſembly that coolneſs and moderation which that author had propoſed to the Britiſh Parliament, have to offer as a ſentiment of what their *conduct ought to be!* Certainly nothing deducible from that pamphlet. From hence then it may be a proper queſtion, as there can be nothing formed from that author's evident intentions, in ſupport of any ſentiment relative to the Aſſembly's conduct, what this Britiſh American can mean by this ſomething ſtill to be unfolded, after the whole pamphlet is publiſhed; when from the very introduction of that pamphlet, the author's particular *object* is only to point out the *impolicy* and *injuſtice* of the meaſures purſued; and to ſuggeſt others leſs exceptionable? May we not from hence, may ought we not to infer, that this Gentleman, like the artful projector, Mr. Grenville, has in his view a mode of impreſſion upon the Members of the Aſſembly, to be publiſhed too late for the ſenſible judges in theſe points to expoſe the ſophiſtry of it; which has been the invariable art of that projector juſt before the meeting of every Parliament; by which means, though he himſelf was always prepared with a ſophiſtical ſpeech in favour of his own ſchemes, few others could be guarded with proper arguments to ſhew the fallacy of them. But perhaps by pointing out what this Britiſh American cannot mean, we may light preſumptively on what he does mean. He cannot mean to convince the Aſſembly that their conduct ought to be ſuch, as ſhould proceed only from men that were convinced they had done wrong in diſputing this aſſumed right in Parliament; becauſe then, inſtead of keeping his ſentiments till all the pamphlet is printed, it would have been with more propriety, had he exhibited them in his own introduction; or rather without any pamphlet at all. It cannot be his intention to perſuade the Aſſembly into any *petition* to Parliament, that they may be *allowed* to enjoy their conſtitutional rights; becauſe that would be a mode, importing a controuling power over thoſe rights, by all that have ever reaſoned upon the nature of petitioning; and we ſee in the diſputes upon the repeal of the Stamp-act, it was particularly urged in Parliament (from the miſtaking the ſeveral colonies remonſtrances againſt ſuch a right of taxation, for petitioning againſt that Stamp-act) that ſuch petitioning allowed the right of taxing to be good, and therefore it was neceſſary to repeal it becauſe of its inexpediency: I have ſuppoſed the Britiſh American to be a ſenſible author, and therefore have concluded upon this as a negative poſition; but I muſt confeſs, it ſeems from all the private letters and public papers from England relative to this diſpute, that the Miniſtry want the Aſſemblies to change their forms of remonſtrating againſt the right, into the conceding ſtile of petitioning the Parliament not to extend it; and it has been a thing ſo frequent in the mouths of every traveller from England, that I really much wiſh it may not now be the concealed endeavour, to decoy the colonies into ſuch a mode. If ſo, however mild in return to ſuch an overture, the Miniſtry at this day may be, the point will be ſo abſolutely given up, that America may date her ſlavery from the firſt form of that kind that ſhall be offered.——As I have advanced two negatives out of complaiſance to the Britiſh American, as things that can be no part of his ſentiments, I will beg leave to mention another with the ſame decency. Many letters from home expreſs how deſirous the Miniſtry are (in order to retrieve the dignity of Parliament, which they have greatly degraded) that ſome propoſitions ſhould come from the colonies; and then probably they would heartily join their endeavours to repeal the ſeveral exertions of that right of taxation. And I ſee in a pamphlet, intitled The preſent State of the Nation in reſpect to its Trade and Finances, &c. ſaid to be written by Mr. G. Grenville, that that projector either is, or repreſents himſelf, that he is at laſt convinced of his impolicy, "of *extracting the wealth of the colonies*, by taxes, when they might furniſh not only materials for home manufactures at a low price, but perhaps without ſuch clogs they might extend the conſumption of the Britiſh manufactures into other parts, that are neither Britiſh colonies nor Britiſh ſubjects;" and therefore he propoſes by way of expedient, on the due contemplation of his two objects in the preſent circumſtances of the nation, (to wit) that the revenue ought not to be ſacrificed for the augmentation of trade, nor ſhould trade be leſſened to encreaſe the revenue: I ſay he propoſes that the Britiſh colonies ſhould be tied down in their own modes of legiſlation, to raiſe an American revenue of 200,000l. a year. This I will not fancy to be any part of the Britiſh American's ſentiments, as to what ought to be the conduct of the Virginia Aſſembly; becauſe ſuch an engagement, if ever entered into, cannot differ from the exertion of the right of taxation, as it is now aſſumed at home; and only helps them to a better method of getting the money they would extract from the colonies; and in

to inſtance in any after day, could ſuch an agreement in one Parliament be obligatory in the leaſt upon a ſucceeding Parliament, did it differ from the aſſumed right of taxing; therefore the conceſſion of the colonies in ſuch a point, would only ſerve (with men as little diſpoſed to juſtice and good policy in meaſures that may be then projected, as the M——y of the preſent day are) for a partial argument, by way of precedent, to prove ſuch a right of taxation againſt poſterity, and be lugged in, as many other tranſactions have been in this diſpute, though it is evident that they were meaſures purely calculated for the benefit of the whole realm: Therefore, though I will never deny, that all parts of the realm ought proportionally to contribute as far as they are able, to the public expence of the whole, yet in conformity to my own apprehenſions of ſuch a propoſal, as well as decency to the Britiſh American, I will not imagine, that he could ever deſire, that any Aſſembly ſhould adopt ſuch a propoſition; but rather at all times, that they ſhould reſerve to their own mature conſideration, both the nature of the public expence required, and their own capacities to contribute towards it, as they have hitherto conſtantly done. Having now ſhown what I think cannot be the Britiſh American's meaning, I muſt ſay there ſeems only to be left for a poſitive preſumption of what he does mean, what I have before hinted in a former paper; "an eaſy ſilence to the *repeated* declarations of that right of taxation in Parliament," from whence the embarraſſed Miniſtry undoubtedly will draw a conceſſion to that right; and perhaps for a while ſuffer the matter decently to ſleep, till a more convenient time ſhall offer, to be planned upon the baſis of *corruption*, to exerciſe that right in; for every good judge muſt acknowledge, that where the ſame chords are preſerved in their muſical proportion, ten thouſand variations upon them can never lead the ear from the original tune that firſt conſtituted that particular harmony of thoſe chords.

The only view I have in writing this to you, Mr. Rind, is, I acknowledge, if poſſible, to draw the Britiſh American to a true diſcovery of *his ſentiments of what ought to be the conduct of the Virginia Aſſembly*, before it is too late for many other ſenſible Americans, not of their body, to examine critically into them, as they probably will be very laſtingly, as well as fatally, governed by the determinations of that Houſe; and if he ſhould not think proper to do this before his fixed time, every conſtituent will have a right to caution his repreſentative againſt any ſentiment of his, with a *Hic niger eſt, hunc tu Romane caveto*. If I am miſtaken in my concluſions, there can be no perſon more diſpoſed to behave like a Gentleman, in confeſſing the miſtake, when convinced, than

your humble ſervant,

E—— B——.

Mr. RIND,

AS I have now performed the firſt part of my promiſe to the public, by laying before them the whole of the pamphlet entitled *The Caſe of Great-Britain and her colonies*, I ſhall now, without further preface, proceed to diſcharge the ſecond part of my engagement, by hinting my ſentiments of what ought to be the conduct of our Aſſembly at this critical juncture.

It is evident that my author was convinced that the right inſiſted on by the colonies to be taxed only by their own Repreſentatives was juſt, ſince it is impoſſible for the moſt prejudiced Briton, to read his little treatiſe without being ſenſible of the injuſtice, as well as the ill policy of the meaſures purſued by Great-Britain. It cannot therefore be my intention to hint a thought of giving up that right, which we have ſo nobly claimed, and he hath ſo forcibly defended. But what ſteps it will be adviſable for us to purſue, to ſupport or enforce that right, is the queſtion.

There are many ſenſible men amongſt us, who think that Great-Britain is determined to revoke the meaſures ſhe hath adopted injurious to the colonies, as ſoon as ſhe can do it conſiſtently with the honour of Parliament. But let ſuch conſider that it can never be honourable to perſiſt in an error, or diſhonourable to retract it, when they are ſenſible it is ſo; and that not only our honour, but our intereſt, our liberty, and all that is valuable, is at ſtake. If we once give up theſe, in compliment to their miſtaken notions of honour, what ſecurity have we that they will ever be reſtored to us? or that a future Parliament will not, on our conceſſion, found a precedent to enſlave us? Say they, we may ſafely rely on the juſtice of the Britiſh legiſlature. I own that I differ widely in ſentiments from theſe Gentlemen. For though I believe that there is not a ſingle inhabitant of England, who is not thoroughly convinced of the injuſtice of her pretenſions, yet I have not the ſmalleſt hope, whilſt they ſee even a poſſibility of carrying their meaſures into execution, that they will ever relinquiſh them. The ſenſe of ſhame, like the fear of death, is leſſened by numbers; and as the coward loſes his timidity in proportion to the army in which he is engaged; ſo even the man of honour forgets the ſenſe of ſhame, in proportion to the numbers which are embarked with him in the ſame cauſe. Hence it is that a number of ſenators make no difficulty of combining in one vote, which each would be aſhamed of, and intimidated from giving ſingly. To illuſtrate the truth of this obſervation, I need only take notice, that ſome late reſolutions with regard to America, were oppoſed only by two Members in an Aſſembly, once the hereditary guardians of Britiſh liberty. The nation is ſunk to the loweſt ſtate of venality and corruption, and the contention amongſt her Nobles, is no longer who ſhall contribute moſt to the intereſts of his country, but who ſhall ſhare the greateſt dividend of her treaſures. Will it then be ſtrange to ſee them endeavouring to reimburſe thoſe treaſures, which their rapaciouſneſs hath exhauſted, by fleecing a people, whoſe oppreſſions they will not feel? Again, the nation is at preſent diſtracted by two factions; the one aiming at lawleſs deſpotiſm, the other practiſing unbounded licentiouſneſs. What hopes can we reaſonably form from the juſtice of the one, or from the moderation of the other? Will not both find their account in plundering America?

I acknowledge that the treatment we have met with, hath been exceeding rigorous; that we have too much reaſon to apprehend that it will be ſtill more ſo; and that the conſideration of receiving that treatment from our friends, adds to the ſenſe of the injury. But will paſſion remove, or invective aſſuage, the anguiſh of our ſuffering? Suppoſe it was poſſible for us to retort the injury, in ſuch a manner as to occaſion the ruin of Britain, would ſuch a conduct be juſtifiable? The connection between Great-Britain and her colonies, hath been compared to that of a mother and her children. Suppoſe then a mother ſhould ſo far forget the ties of nature, as to treat her children with cruelty, and to endeavour to ruin them. In ſuch a caſe, the children would indeed have a right to provide for their own ſecurity, but they would by no means be juſtifiable, in endeavouring to retort the injury, or in denying their parent a reaſonable ſupport. The filial obligations would remain, even after all parental affection was withdrawn.

From the preſent unhappy ſituation of Great-Britain, we have the greateſt reaſon to fear, that the period of her ruin is not far diſtant. Whenever it arrives, her fall will greatly affect, if it does not annihilate, the freedom of America. Let us therefore, at the ſame time that we cautiouſly avoid any thing that may haſten the deſtruction of our Mother-country, be doubly vigilant in preſerving our own; as well for the ſake of ourſelves and poſterity, as to enable us, when Britain ſhall be no longer an independent kingdom, to afford a ſafe aſylum for her inhabitants, to enjoy in America thoſe rights, which they have loſt at home. Let us ſupport our claim with perſevering firmneſs, and unſhaken reſolution; but let not the ſmalleſt ſpark of reſentment appear in our reſolves.

The petition to his Majeſty, the memorial to the Lords, and remonſtrance to the Houſe of Commons, will probably either occaſion a repeal of the acts complained of, or induce the Miniſtry to direct the act of Parliament, aſſerting their right to tax us, to be laid before the Aſſembly. In the former caſe, it would be unneceſſary to ſay any thing; in the latter, what ought to be their conduct? If they petition the Parliament, it will be acknowledging their right; if they are ſilent, it will be conſidered as an acquieſcence; either of theſe meaſures therefore would be unworthy of their wiſdom; and a manifeſt breach of the great truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents. The moſt prudent ſtep they can take on the occaſion, will be, after giving his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of their affectionate, dutiful, and loyal attachment to him, to expreſs their concern at being reduced to the diſagreeable alternative of ſurrendering up all that is valuable to them, or of being thought diſaffected to him, and to aſſure him that a ſubmiſſion to be taxed by the Britiſh Parliament, is perhaps the only point in which his ſubjects of this colony would not anſwer his Majeſty's expectation. And with regard to the act itſelf, let it be ordered to lie upon the table for the peruſal of the Members; and then, without naming the act, or the Britiſh Parliament, enter upon the journals a reſolve, importing that the people of this colony cannot be taxed in any manner but by the Aſſembly.

Thus having communicated my poor thoughts upon this ſubject of general concernment, I ſhall take my leave of the public, by begging pardon of your readers for having ſo long treſpaſſed upon their patience.

That the inhabitants of the whole Britiſh empire may unite in the practice of every ſocial and every manly virtue, and that the only conteſt between them for the future, may be, who ſhall excel in loyalty to their Sovereign, and in zeal to the true intereſts of their country, is the conſtant prayer which flows from the heart of

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

LUNENBURG county, *April* 4, 1768.

Mr. RIND,

Your inſerting the following lines in your next Gazette, will much oblige, Sir, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

HENRY BLAGRAVE.

I HAVE made ſtrict enquiry amongſt my conſtituents concerning the taxes the Parliament of Great Britain inſiſt on, and the people do not think they ought to be taxed there, as they have authority from their moſt gracious Sovereign to hold Aſſemblies here, for that purpoſe, as well as others. They ſay that they think themſelves exceeding happy in having the beſt of Kings, but they perceive that his Majeſty has ſome miſchievous ſubjects, as they underſtand they are repreſented in Great-Britain to be rebellious, &c. when they declare they have no ſuch intention, but that they intend during life to be faithful and loyal ſubjects to his Majeſty King George, and his heirs and ſucceſſors; and all that are put in authority under him, and them. They ſay that if their Sovereign wants money or men from America, to ſupport his Crown and dignity, or to preſerve his ſacred perſon and good ſubjects from the enemy; that on his Majeſty's requiſition, as uſual, they are willing that our Aſſembly ſhould tax them to the utmoſt farthing that they are able to pay, and they will pay it chearfully, and that at all times they will riſk their lives and fortunes in his Majeſty's ſervice, when required, with all the pleaſure imaginable; and if they die in his Majeſty's ſervice, they ſhall die like men in a good cauſe; but to ſtrive, Britons againſt Britons, becauſe ſome of them have croſſed the ſeas, and ſome live in Britain, and ſome in America, they ſay is the moſt ſhocking thing that ever was heard of. They counſel all his Majeſty's liege people, to keep the King's commandment, as it is their indiſpenſible duty, and not to be haſty, nor ſtand in an evil thing, for a wiſe man's heart diſcerneth both time and judgment, although the work of God is unſearchable; and Solomon ſaith, there is a time wherein one man ruleth over another to his own hurt, and that which is far off and exceeding deep, who can find it out; therefore let us do as we would be done by, as God is the author of all things.

LONDON, *February* 10.

ADVICES from Virginia mention the great popularity Lord BOTETOURT has acquired, from the conciliating meaſures he has adopted, and that they are in great hopes of ſeeing a ſpeedy period put to the diſputes between that Colony and Great-Britain.

The following is a copy of the inſtructions, as amended and unanimouſly agreed to, at the meeting of the Liverymen at Guildhall, on Friday laſt.

GUILDHALL, *February* 10, 1769.

To Sir ROBERT LADBROKE, Knt. WILLIAM BECKFORD, Eſq; the Right Honourable THOMAS HARLEY, Eſq; and BARLOW TRECOTHICK, Eſq; Aldermen, Repreſentatives in Parliament for the city of London.

GENTLEMEN,

"WE, *your conſtituents, aſſembled in the Guildhall of London, fully ſenſible of the value of the laws and conſtitution, tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and firmly reſolved to preſerve this inheritance entire, as we have received it, think it our indiſpenſible duty at this time, as well as our undoubted right, to inſtruct you, our Repreſentatives in Parliament, as follows:*

I. *We recommend, that you exert your utmoſt endeavours, that the proceedings in the caſe of libels, and all other criminal matters, may be confined to the known rules of law, and not rendered dangerous to the ſubject by forced conſtructions, new modes of enquiry, unconſtitutional tribunals, or new and unuſual puniſhments, tending to take away or diminiſh the benefit of trial by juries.*

II. *That you carefully watch over the great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus act; and that you enquire into, and cenſure any attempts to elude, or enervate the force of that law.*

III. *That you preſerve equally inviolate the privilege of Parliament, and the rights of the Electors in the choice of their Repreſentatives.*

IV. *That you do not diſcourage petitions, by ſelecting ſuch parts thereof as may tend not to relieve, but to criminate the petitioner, ſo as to prevent all approach to your Houſe, by which means the moſt eſſential article of the declaration of rights may be eluded, or rendered of the leſs effect.*

V. *That you endeavour to prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament.*

VI. *That you give no countenance to the dangerous doctrine of conſtructive treaſons, or to the application of doubtful or uncertain laws to this intereſting object, nor ſuffer Miniſters to be inveſted with a vague and diſcretionary power of judging on, or proſecuting this offence, and that you will vigorouſly oppoſe any meaſures tending to introduce modes and circumſtances of trial, which may render it difficult or impoſſible for the party accuſed to obtain full and equal juſtice.*

VII. *That you will as the Repreſentatives of this great commercial city, be particularly attentive to the intereſt of the manufacturs, and the trade of this kingdom in all parts of the world,* AND MORE ESPECIALLY IN THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, THE ONLY PROFITABLE TRADE THIS KINGDOM ENJOYS UNRIVALLED BY OTHER NATIONS; FOR WHICH PURPOSE WE RECOMMEND YOUR UTMOST ENDEAVOURS TO RECONCILE THE UNHAPPY DIFFERENCES SUBSISTING BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE COLONIES, THE FATAL EFFECTS OF WHICH HAVE, IN PART, BEEN SEVERELY FELT BY THE MANUFACTURER, AND THE COMMERCIAL PART OF THIS KINGDOM.

VIII. *That you will, at this time particularly, attend to the preſervation of public faith, the ſole foundation of public credit; and that you do not, upon any pretence of public good whatſoever, concur in any meaſure that ſhall tend to weaken or deſtroy that faith.*

IX. *That you uſe your utmoſt endeavours that the civil magiſtracy of this kingdom be put upon a reſpectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force, and preſerve this nation from a calamity which has already been fatal to the liberties of every kingdom around us, and which we are at this day beginning to feel.*

X. *That you promote a ſtrict enquiry into the uſe which has lately been made of military power, whether any encouragement has been given to premature or injudicious military alacrity, and whether any undue meaſures have been taken to prevent or elude the courſe of public juſtice on ſuch an occaſion.*

XI. *That you uſe your beſt endeavours for having a ſtanding committee appointed, from time to time, to examine and to ſtate the public accounts.*

XII. *That if any demand ſhould come before Parliament for payment of the debts of the Civil Liſt, you will diligently enquire how thoſe debts have been incurred, to the prejudice of the ſubject, and the dignity of the Crown.*

XIII. *That you will promote a bill for limiting the number of Placemen and Penſioners in the Houſe of Commons, for preventing the Peers of Great-Britain from interfering in elections for Members of Parliament, and that an oath to prevent bribery and corruption be taken not only by the electors, but alſo by the candidates, at the opening of the poll.*

XIV. *That you uſe your utmoſt endeavours to obtain an act to ſhorten the duration of Parliaments; and laſtly, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether a change in the preſent mode of election, to that of ballot, would not be the moſt likely method of procuring a return of Members on the genuine and uncorrupt ſenſe of the people.*

(Signed) CHARLES CLAVEY,
Chairman of the Common Hall."

Feb. 11. We hear that copies of the inſtructions reſolved on by the Livery of London to be given to their Repreſentatives in Parliament will be ſent by poſt all over the kingdom, with a view to animate other counties and boroughs to follow the ſame example.

We are told that the levees of Miniſters have ſeldom ever been attended with more numerous perſons of rank than the King's Bench and Newgate have been of late; in the former on viſits to Mr. Wilkes; in the latter to Capt. Allen; and certainly no viſits could have been more diſintereſtedly paid.

Feb. 18. We are informed that Sir James Lowther is gone to Paris to meet the Earl of Bute, who is on his return to England, in a bad ſtate of health.

The expence attending the Northampton election, on both ſides, is ſaid to exceed 100,000l.

Yeſterday came on again, at Brentford, the election of a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex, when JOHN WILKES, Eſq; being put in nomination by James Townſend, Eſq; member for Weſt-Looe, in Cornwall, and ſeconded by John Sawbridge, Eſq; member for Hithe, the freeholders were unanimous in their approbation of the Gentleman nominated, and accordingly Mr. Wilkes was returned without oppoſition.

Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge both made very eloquent ſpeeches on the occaſion, and the former was chaired for Mr. Wilkes. The concourſe of freeholders was prodigious, and the acclamations with which they received the declaration of the ſheriff, ſuch as teſtified the greateſt joy at the election of their former member. Mr. Alderman Halliſax was the only ſheriff who attended on this occaſion, Mr. Shakeſpear being ill.

Yeſterday in the afternoon a large cavalcade of freeholders, returning from the election at Brentford, preceded by colours and a band of muſic, marched down St. James's ſtreet, by the Royal Palace, and along Pall-Mall, and afterwards returned to their reſpective habitations.

One large body of horſe, preceded by muſic, ſtopped at Newgate, where they ſerenaded Capt. Allen, and one of the party alighted and went into Newgate, to wait on the Captain.

We hear a Committee of Aldermen are appointed to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday next, to reviſe and ſettle the caſe for the opinion of counſel, relative to Mr. Wilkes's election to the Aldermanſhip of Farringdon Without.

We hear from Gentlemen well acquainted with the ſtate of our colonies, that ſome late reſolutions will infallibly diſpoſe the coloniſts to an entire ſubmiſſion to our revenue laws.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons was very full, and ſat late.

Notwithſtanding the re election of Mr. Wilkes on Thurſday laſt to be Knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, it is ſaid that he was and is incapable of ſitting in

this Parliament.—The betts are, in ſupport of this opinion, 235 againſt 89.

A new election for a neighbouring county will ſpeedily take place.

Thurſday afternoon Mr. Wilkes gave a grand entertainment to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction at his apartments in the King's-Bench priſon; among other dainties and curioſities, a fine large ſwan, being five feet one inch in length, was ſerved up at table; there was muſic playing all the time. At night the priſon was illuminated, and the evening concluded with the utmoſt joy and feſtivity.

The ſame day a large body of Gentlemen on horſeback, with drums beating, French-horns playing, and colours flying, on their return from Brentford, rode up cloſe to Mr. Wilkes's window, in order to felicitate that Gentleman on his being re-elected member for Middleſex.

The publicans in this city have been great gainers by Mr. Wilkes; for whenever any proſperous event has happened to that Gentleman, their cuſtomers have *got merry*—for JOY, and when it has happened otherwiſe, they have *got drunk*—through VEXATION.

Mr. Bingley the bookſeller has publiſhed an affidavit, declaring, that he will never anſwer any judicial interrogatories.

The eldeſt ſon of the Dutcheſs of Hamilton has the dukedom of that name; her youngeſt ſon, if he ſurvives his father (her Grace's ſecond huſband) and his grandfather, will have the dukedom of Argyle; and her ſecond ſon contends for the dukedom of Douglas; circumſtances, in reſpect to dignity of titles, not to be parallelled, now or heretofore, in the caſes of any three ſons of a Dutcheſs, (thoſe of Royal houſes excepted) in the world.

The Engliſh Noblemen and Gentlemen now reſiding at Florence lately raiſed, by ſubſcription, the ſum of 900l. which they ſent to Gen. Paoli, who ſignified his thankful acceptance of it by a moſt polite letter.

Letters from France adviſe, that the new Miſtreſs of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty makes ſuch a rapid progreſs in his heart, that new titles, dignities and emoluments are preparing for her. She is ſoon to be created a Dutcheſs; which the Prime Miniſter, the Duke de Choiſeul, has ſtrongly oppoſed, on account of the female favourite's low extraction; but he has been over-ruled, and it is actually thought that the Duke's reſignation of all his ſtate employments is occaſioned by this Lady's diſpleaſure.

Extract of a letter from *Maeſtricht, Feb.* 11.

"*The day before yeſterday, about noon, the Imperial city of Aix-la-Chapelle was ſuddenly inveſted by the troops of the Elector Palatine, who ſo cloſely blocked it up yeſterday morning at eight o'clock, that no perſon could either go in or out. In an hour after it was ſummoned, for the third time, to ſurrender, but conſtantly refuſed. The beſiegers, to the number of 2600, are provided with twenty pieces of cannon and twelve mortars. About ten o'clock they began to erect batteries to play upon the city, and force it to ſubmit. We know not yet the true motives for this act of hoſtility.*"

To the joint addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, which was on Monday preſented to the King, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The ſincere ſatisfaction you expreſs in the meaſures I have already taken, and the ſtrong aſſurances you give of ſupporting me in thoſe which may be ſtill neceſſary to maintain the juſt legiſlative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, give me great pleaſure.

"I ſhall not fail to give thoſe orders which you recommend, as the moſt effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy diſorders in that province to condign puniſhment."

Feb. 23. At a very large and reſpectable meeting of Gentlemen on Monday at the London tavern, (friends of Mr. Wilkes and the conſtitution) and at which meeting many Members of the Houſe of Commons attended, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot to ſupport the cauſe, when the ſum of 3340l. was immediately ſubſcribed, and a committee appointed to carry the ſame throughout the kingdom. The preamble to the ſubſcription paper runs in the following manner: "Whereas JOHN WILKES, Eſq; has ſuffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the ſevere and repeated proſecutions he has undergone in behalf of the public, and as it ſeems reaſonable to us that the man who ſuffers for the public good ſhould be ſupported by the public, We, &c. &c.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the freeholders of Middleſex, at the aſſembly-room, Mile end, in behalf of John Wilkes, Eſq; The following is a ſketch of their proceedings. There were preſent about 400 Gentlemen, freeholders of the county of Middleſex. At 12 o'clock Mr. Townſend was deſired by the general voice to take the chair, who expreſſed his diſapprobation of the meaſures taken to compel the freeholders of Middleſex to give up their conſtitutional right of electing any Gentleman they think proper to ſend as their Repreſentative to the Houſe of Commons; and having produced many inſtances of former expulſions, aſſured the audience that none of thoſe could, in any wiſe, affect the caſe of Mr. Wilkes; for none of them were attempted to be inflicted but where the miſconduct or crime of the ſitting Member proved him to be unworthy to be truſted with the liberty and property of his country. In which argument he was ſeconded by Mr. Sawbridge, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, who read a caſe in point, which happened in the preſent reign, of an expulſion, re expulſion, and even an act of Aſſembly in the iſland of Barbados, and their whole proceedings in the ſaid caſe, diſannulled by our gracious King and Council, as an invaſion upon the rights of the people to chuſe their Repreſentatives. Several more Gentlemen delivered their ſentiments to the ſame effect; and Sir F. Delaval ſtood up to vindicate his own character and conduct in the preſent proceedings, pledging his honour that he never did nor ever will oppoſe Mr. Wilkes, either in the county of Middleſex or elſewhere. Each of the ſpeakers concluded with an exhortation to unanimity in their perſeverance to maintain their right of election, to be dutiful to the King, oppoſe bad men and bad meaſures, to preſerve the peace on all occaſions, and to vote for Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Wilkes *only*. It was then put up to the vote, whether they would unanimouſly and at their own expence ſupport the election of Mr. Wilkes on the 16th of March next, and uſe the utmoſt of their endeavours to bring as many friends as poſſible to Brentford on that occaſion? when it was added, *viva voce*, that they would rather loſe their lives than their liberties.

Monday night a very numerous meeting of Gentlemen, in the intereſt of Mr. Wilkes, was held at the Swan tavern, Weſtminſter-bridge, and likewiſe another at the Prince of Orange Coffee-houſe, when it was agreed to ſupport the intereſt of that Gentleman.

The election for a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex, which was fixed for the 28th inſt. is poſtponed till the 16th of March.

It is ſaid, that petitions are preparing to be preſented to a great perſonage, by the freeholders of more than one county.

Notwithſtanding the various accounts of Lord Bute's ſpeedy return to England, we find, from good authority, that it is far from his intention, for, at leaſt, many months to come.

Feb 25. On Thurſday John Wilkes, Eſq; was admitted a member of the antient and honourable ſociety of Bucks, at the Euphrates-lodge, held at the Globe tavern in the Strand, where Mr. Thomas Churchill, brother to the late Mr. Charles Churchill, ſtood as proxy for Mr. Wilkes, and was inveſted with the inſignia of the order.

The election for a certain county, it is ſaid, will be deferred much longer than has been reported.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of about 14 Gentlemen at the London tavern, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to nominate a candidate for the county of Middleſex in oppoſition to Mr. Wilkes; but after ſome arguments, and no perſon having taken the chair, they departed without coming to any reſolution.

The freeholders inhabiting Iſleworth, Twickenham, Teddington, Brentford, Fulham, Hammerſmith, Acton, and places adjacent, are, we hear, almoſt doubled in favour of Mr. Wilkes to what they were on the day of that Gentleman's laſt election, and ſeem to expreſs, at their ſeveral meetings, an almoſt enthuſiaſtic determination to give him their ſupport on all future occaſions, however numerous they may be.

Mr. Wilkes's friends are very ſanguine with reſpect to the ſubſcription that was opened to ſupport him at the London tavern, and ſome go ſo far as to ſay that it will amount to near forty thouſand pounds in the courſe of next week.

The favourite toaſt among Mr. Wilkes's friends is, "Succeſs to the ſubſcription for liberty, and perpetual liberty to the ſubſcribers."

Some Ladies in the pariſh of St. Clement, have come to the reſolution of forming themſelves into a body, to addreſs in favour of a certain popular Gentleman. Their dreſs on the above occaſion is to be white ſatin, adorned with blue ribbands and feathers.

Letters from Canterbury mention, that the freemen of that city have followed the example of Middleſex, London, and Weſtminſter, in drawing up inſtructions for their Repreſentatives.

Feb. 28. There was no Levee, nor any public buſineſs tranſacted at St. James's yeſterday, on account of a general ſummons for all the Peers to attend at their Houſe, on the Hamilton and Douglas cauſe, which occaſioned the fulleſt Houſe that has been this ſeſſions.

A certain great cauſe ſo long depending, we hear, is decided in favour of the appellant.

It is ſaid, that in the new writ for electing a Member for the county of Middleſex, John Wilkes is expreſsly excepted againſt as a candidate; but it is the opinion of many that there cannot be any ſuch exception in the writ; becauſe the words that are to be uſed in ſuch writs as are iſſued to the Sheriffs on elections are particularly directed by act of Parliament, and which, it is apprehended, cannot be altered.

All oppoſition, it is rumoured, will be laid aſide at an approaching election, with the view of effecting, if poſſible, a reconciliation among the great.

The poſtponing the Middleſex election, was occaſioned by an error in the firſt appointment, as no county court is to be held till the beginning of the next; and conſequently the election could not, according to the conſtant rule, come on till after the holding of ſuch court.

It is ſaid, that a bill for a Triennial Parliament will be moved for this ſeſſion.

It has for ſome days been whiſpered, that the vengeance of A—— n is ſhortly to fall upon three or four Gentlemen of rank and abilities, who have in a patriotic manner ſupported the public cauſe.

We hear a certain Baronet will bring to a noted tavern, fifty Gentlemen, to ſubſcribe one thouſand pounds each, to the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes.

A great man, at preſent abroad, we are told, goes by the name of William Davis, and, it is expected, that he will be ſhortly outlawed.

We hear the freeholders of the counties of Kent, Surry, and Suſſex, have opened a ſubſcription for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes.

We are well informed that a certain election is poſtponed on account of giving time for the preparing a diſqualification bill, to render all future trouble on the occaſion entirely fruitleſs.

March 6. It is reported that ſome of the acts complained of by the Americans will be ſuſpended.

It is conjectured that the different litigations of the grand cauſe of Douglas, in France, Scotland, and England, have coſt the contending parties at leaſt 100,000l.

Yeſterday it was much talked of among the quality that the Hon. Mr. Douglas will be created Duke of Douglas, and have all the titles of his late Grace.

This morning there was a very numerous meeting, at the London tavern, of Gentlemen, members of Parliament, and others, who have formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the title of ſupporters of the bill of rights; when, we hear, a large ſum of money was ſubſcribed for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe, which, with what had been received before for the ſame purpoſe, it is ſaid, amounts to upwards of 10,000 l.

Yeſterday was married the Moſt Noble EVELYN PIERPOINT, Duke of Kingſton, to the Honourable Miſs CHUDLEIGH, Maid of Honour to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. The ceremony was performed at his Grace's houſe, in Arlington-ſtreet, by the Reverend Mr. Harpur, one of his Grace's chaplains, and by a ſpecial licence from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

March 9. Hand bills are now delivering among the freeholders of Middleſex, in which Sir James Lowther offers himſelf a candidate to repreſent that county.

It is ſaid that before the Parliament is prorogued a bill will be brought in to diſqualify for a ſeat in that Aſſembly, and alſo every other place of truſt and profit, all Gentlemen who behave unkindly to their wives, every man who keeps a whore, every man who ſpeaks or writes blaſphemy, and every man who is not able and willing to pay his debts.

March 11. Yeſterday her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Douglas, and her nephew, the Honourable Archibald Douglas, Eſq; were preſented to her Majeſty at St. James's.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, *and* FREEHOLDERS *of the County of* MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,

THE Unanimity you have ſhewn in the ſecond choice of me as your repreſentative, has not prevented my ſecond expulſion. Another writ is ordered, and I muſt again intreat you to confirm your former choice, by honouring me a third time with your votes at the enſuing election, which will be at Brentford on Thurſday the 16th of March. I will never give up the cauſe, nor quit the ſervice of my conſtituents; and I make no doubt that your perſeverance in the ſupport of your own rights, by a repeated exertion of the powers you derive from the conſtitution, will, in the end be crowned with the deſired ſucceſs. In caſe of any future expulſions, I will regularly repeat to you the offer of my humble ſervices, that you may have again and again an opportunity of vindicating your moſt valuable privileges, the rights of all the electors of this kingdom, which I will never abandon nor betray.

I hope none of my friends will be abſent from Brentford on the 16th of March, and I ſhall be particularly obliged to them for their early appearance. I am, *Gentlemen*,

Your faithful, humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE BARON DE BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

The humble ADDRESS of the Preſbyterian Clergy in *Virginia*.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE, *the Preſbyterian Clergy in* Virginia, *beg leave to preſent to your Excellency our moſt ſincere congratulations on your ſafe arrival to this government.*

We are ſenſible our addreſs comes late, becauſe of our remoteneſs from each other; but hope your Lordſhip will excuſe what we could not help, and allow us to aſſure you that none of our fellow-ſubjects are more firmly attached to his Majeſty's perſon and family, and to the conſtitution of Great-Britain, *than we are; of which we will be always ready to give the fulleſt proofs.*

As we will ever ſtudy to make your Excellency's reſidence in this colony agreeable, and your government eaſy, we doubt not but your Excellency will ſecure to us the free uſe of our religion in doctrine and diſcipline, as practiſed by the church of Scotland, to which we believe we have a right by the act of toleration.

In the exerciſe of this, my Lord, we aim to ſave ſinners, and to ſet Jeſus Chriſt and his religion in the beſt light we are able; we aim to make the ſubjects of your Excellency's government good men; which will, in proportion to our ſucceſs, be an advantage to our country, and promote your Lordſhip's peace.

This is what we owe to God, and to mankind; to our King, and to your Excellency. To promote this we will pray, preach, and labour; and look to the Lord of men and Angels for the deſired effects. May this ſupreme Lord bleſs your Excellency, eſpecially at this critical juncture, that you may pleaſe your King, your country, and your God; and having done many great ſervices for your generation, in a good old age retire to reſt, where there is a reward for the righteous!

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM *truly thankful for your very obliging addreſs, and rejoice in your profeſſions of attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and family, and to the conſtitution of* Great-Britain.

It is the King's expreſs command, that liberty of conſcience be allowed to all his ſubjects, ſo they be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the ſame: And I can venture to promiſe that the advantages marked out in the act of toleration will all be continued to you in their full extent.

The Peggy, Capt. Younghuſband, and the John, Capt. Breakhill, both from Liverpool, are arrived in James river. Capt. Banks, in the Betſey, failed with the Peggy, for York river, and may be hourly expected.

Capt. Younghuſband ſpoke the Pennſylvania Packet, Capt. Falconer, for London, 160 leagues eaſt from Cape Henry, all well. Alſo the ſame day ſpoke the Homer, Capt. Heaſtie, for Glaſgow, who had been five days out, and all well.

The Sally and Mally, Dunlop, and the Betſey, Montgomerie, from Glaſgow, are arrived in Rappahannock river; alſo the Brunſwick, Watſon, and Thierry, Taylor, from the ſame place, in James river.

The Captains M'Kinly, Thomſon, and Andrew, all from Virginia, are arrived at Glaſgow.

We hear that the John and Mary, Capt. M'Kinnie, bound from Hull to Virginia, was ſtruck by lightning in January laſt, off the weſtern iſlands. The people upon deck were knocked down, but none killed; and about eight days after the veſſel foundered in a violent ſtorm of wind, but the crew were ſaved by a French veſſel bound to Marſeilles.

Laſt Tueſday Mr. ALEXANDER FINNIE, formerly of this city, and long Adjutant of the middle diſtrict of this colony, departed this life, at his houſe at Porto Bello.

Died on the 29th ult. in an advanced age, at his houſe in Eſſex county, Col. WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD, a man whoſe good and generous principles commanded the eſteem of all who knew him.

☞ *This* GAZETTE [No. 156] *concludes the* 3*d year of its publication.*

MAY 2, 1769.

MR. B. GRYMES preſents his compliments to his creditors, and requeſts that they will meet him on *Monday* evening, the 8th inſtant, at *John Carter*'s, next door to Mr. *Ayſcough*'s, on buſineſs of very great importance to them. He begs to be excuſed for not attending on *Friday* the 5th, as he could not ſpare the time from their buſineſs.

ANY Gentleman that wants to employ a man in his family to teach the *Latin* and *Greek* languages, will meet with a young man qualified, and well recommended, on applying to the Printer.

MY creditors are requeſted to meet at Mr. *John Carter*'s, in *Williamſburg*, on *Friday* the 5th day of *May*, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on buſineſs of the greateſt importance to them, as well as to their humble ſervant, B. GRYMES.

CUMBERLAND county, *April* 20, 1769.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber about the 13th of *March* laſt, a Negro man named CÆSAR; he was bred in *Glouceſter* county, in the family of one *Plummer*, and brought from thence into *Cumberland* county, by one *Robert Bernard*, who ſold him there, and then removed to the county of *Richmond*, in which county, at the houſe of Col. *Smith*, the Negro has been ſince ſeen; he is about 23 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſmooth faced, and has good features for a Negro. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro and confine him in the county priſon where taken (which charges I will readily pay) and advertiſe him in the newſpapers (for which I will alſo pay) ſo that I get him again, I will leave with the keeper of the priſon twenty ſhillings. 2 RICHARD PRINGLE.

GOLIAH

WILL cover this ſeaſon at my plantation in *Goochland* county, at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon, and THREE POUNDS to inſure a colt. He is of the true dray breed, full ſixteen hands high, exceſſive fat and ſleek, and in high perfection. The mares will have exceeding good paſturage gratis, and the money to be paid before they are taken away.

3 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

TRAVELLER

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. JOHN WELLS's in *Warwick* county, and will cover mares at TEN SHILLINGS the leap, or FORTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon. He is ſix years old, and near fifteen hands high, got by OLD TRAVELLER out of a full blooded *Engliſh* mare. There will be good paſturage gratis; but I will not be liable for any mares that may be ſtolen or ſtray from the plantation.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

RUN from *Turkey Iſland*, in *Henrico*, the 3d of this inſtant, JOHN HAY, a *Scotch* indented ſervant, by trade a houſe joiner; of middle ſtature, ſtout made, with large limbs; ſmooth of face, with a freſh complexion, and brown buſhy hair. He ſpeaks the brogue of his country, in a thick, cluttering tone of voice. Whoever apprehends him, ſo that he be conveyed to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS. RY: RANDOLPH.

CUMBERLAND, *March* 22, 1769.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in *April* 1768, a likely young Negro man named TOM, he is near 6 feet high, and has loſt part of one of his ears. It is thought he is about the *Diſmal Swamp*, or low down in *North-Carolina*. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward.

6 JOHN MAYO.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of about 1093 acres of LAND, lying on *Willis*'s creek, near the upper end of *Cumberland* county, about 10 miles from *James* river, and between 50 and 60 miles from the *Rocky Ridge*, convenient to church and mill, and about 15 miles from the court-houſe, with a plantation and convenient houſes for an overſeer and 5 or 6 hands. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. *Suſanna Fleming*'s, in the abovementioned county. CHARLES FLEMING.

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, February 1, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has finiſhed his houſe which he intended for the conveniency of INOCULATION. It is within half a mile of the town, on a healthy ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect.

He intends to begin the 25th of this inſtant, and continue until the laſt of *June*. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with. His price is two piſtoles each, twenty ſhillings per week for board and attendance, for white people; and Negroes fifteen ſhillings, ſo that the whole expence will not exceed more than five or ſix pounds currency; and their ſickneſs (if any) not continue more than three or four days. 3m. HENRY STEVENSON.

APRIL 15, 1769.

For LONDON,
The ſhip TWO SISTERS,
GEORGE TAYLOR, *Maſter*,
Now lying in Appamattox *river*,

WILL take in TOBACCO at eight pounds ſterling per ton, with liberty of conſignment, and will ſail about the middle of *May*, as great part of her cargo is engaged. Thoſe inclined to ſhip, are deſired to forward their orders to the CAPTAIN on board, or to the ſubſcribers in *Peterſburg*.

3 FIELDS & CALL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Louiſa* county, a likely *Virginia* born man ſlave, named FRANK; he is about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, and is a very ſenſible fellow. He carried ſeveral ſuits of cloaths with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, ſhall receive 5l. reward, if delivered to the ſubſcriber, or into the hands of any one that will do it.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

A SCHEME
For diſpoſing of, by way of
LOTTERY,

The following Land, Houſes and Slaves, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *William Bradley*, who unfortunately for himſelf and Family has loſt a large Sum of Money by the Failure of Mr. *Thomas Capes*, late Merchant in *London*; and as the ſundry Lands, Houſes, and Negroes, from the great Scarcity of Money, will not bring nigh the Value Mr. *Bradley* paid for the moſt of them ſome Years ago, if ſold for ready Money; and being willing to make the moſt of them, in order to pay off all his Debts, &c. his Truſtees have taken this Method, and have valued the Prizes only at the Rate they coſt ſome Time ago.

prizes	value £.	s.	total £.	
1	750		750	A valuable Lot in *Portſmouth*, on which are two large Store Houſes or Ware Houſes, a Smith's Shop, and a good Wharf, at which a Ship of any Size may load.
1	350		350	A valuable Lot at the Foot of the Great Bridge, the moſt convenient for Trade of any in the Place, on which is a large Ware or Store Houſe, with 4 rooms, a Kitchen, Stable, &c.
1	200		200	A Piece of Land joining Capt. *Max. Calvert*, near the Corner of *Church-Street*, as now poſted in.
1	180		180	A Piece of ditto joining the above on the Main Street, with a Houſe which now rents for £. 20 *per Annum*.
1	160		160	A Piece of ditto joining the two above, and fronting *Smith Street*, with a Houſe with four Rooms, not quite finiſhed.
1	80		80	A Piece of Land, within 3 Miles of the Great Bridge, valuable for Timber, &c.
1	60		60	A Lot or Parcel of Land, at the Great Bridge, with a good Billiard Houſe upon it, oppoſite the 3 Ton Tavern.
1	25		25	A Piece or Lot of Land adjoining the above.
1	50		50	A Piece or Parcel of Land on the Back of the Tobacco Warehouſe, with a good Landing and Store Houſe.
1	20		20	A Lot of Land in the Borough of *Norfolk*, pleaſantly ſituated in the Fields.
1	20		20	A ditto ditto.
1	20		20	A ditto ditto.
1	20		20	A ditto ditto.
1	50		50	A valuable Lot adjoining Mr. *James Parker*'s, pleaſantly ſituated on the Creek.
1	50		50	A valuable Lot adjoining the above, &c.
1	50		50	A Share in the Town Point Wharf, which may become very valuable.
1	45		45	A Negro Man, *Sharper*, a very good Sawyer.
1	40		40	A Negro Man, *Skipper*, ditto.
1	70		70	*Beck*, a young breeding Negro Woman, very valuable for Houſe or Field, with a young Child.
1	25		25	*Markum*, a Negro Boy, Son of *Beck*.
1	20		20	*Hannah*, a Child of *Beck*.
1	10		10	Old *Peg*, a good Granny.
1	30		30	*Pug*, a very good Spinner.
1	30		30	*Joſhua*, Son of *Pug*.
1	20		20	*Kinſale*, a Negro Man, a Planter.
10	10		100	Each a Hogſhead of Molaſſes, containing about 100 or 110 Gallons.
20	6		120	Each a Barrel of Sugar, containing from 250 to 260 lb.
34	5	10	187	Each a Barrel of *Weſt India* Rum, containing about 30 Gallons.
11	8		88	Each a Lot of Lumber, at the current Price, or Caſh in lieu, deducting 15 *per Cent.*

100 Pr. £. 2780
474 Blanks.
574 Tickets, at £. 5, is £. 2870, the Amount of the Prizes.

The Lottery will be drawn at *Williamſburg*, in *June* Oyer Court next, or ſooner if the Tickets are ſold, under the Management of Col. *Thomas Tabb*, Col. *John Prentis*, Meſſrs. *James Gibſon*, *George Aſpwon*, *Archibald Campbell*, *William Bolden*, *James Mills*, *Alexander M'Caul*, *Alexander Donald*, *Arthur Morſon*, *Alexander Henderſon*, *Hector Roſs*, or any three of them, of whom Tickets may be had, and of the Subſcribers, who will make good Titles to the fortunate Adventurers.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen.
NEIL JAMIESON,
MATTHEW PHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON,
} Truſtees.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles City* county, on the 17th day of laſt *Auguſt*, a *Virginia* born Negro man named DUBLIN, about 35 years old; he is a large fellow, has a grim look, a ſcar over one eyebrow, and one hand much drawn up with a burn when young, though he has good uſe of it, has loſt the nail of his right great toe, and was cloathed as uſual. I have heard of him ſeveral times in *Hanover* and *Henrico* counties. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon that will deliver him to me, at Capt. *William Acrill*'s, in *Charles City*. tf. MOSES FONTAINE.

N. B. He has been outlawed ſince he run away.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents, or in ſeparate parcels, according to the firſt ſurveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
tf. JOHN NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber of *Blunt Point*. J. ROSCOW.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Glouceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of -	£. 500 is	. 500
2	- - - -	250 each -	500
4	- - - -	100 - -	400
8	- - - -	50 - -	400
8	- - - -	25 - -	200
10	- - - -	10 - -	100
180	- - - -	5 - -	900
213	Prizes. - - - - - - -		3000
2787	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 20s. each, - -		3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - - 450

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the firſt day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-houſe, under the direction of *Mann Page*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Charles Dick*, *Roger Dixon*, *Joſeph Jones*, *Hugh Mercer*, *James Mercer*, *Charles Waſhington*, *Lewis Willis*, *George Weedon*, *Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid managers, and of Mrs. *Rathell*, in *Williamſburg*.

The money is to be depoſited with a Treaſurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Thoſe who cannott attend the fair, are requeſted to ſend their tickets by ſome friend, that the prizes may be diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible.

A SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta county.

1	Prize of -	1000 is - - - - -	£. 1000
2	- - - - -	500 each - - - -	1000
4	- - - - -	250 - - - - - -	1000
5	- - - - -	100 - - - - - -	500
50	- - - - -	50 - - - - - -	2500
62	Prizes.		£. 6000
5938	Blanks.		
6000	Tickets at 20s. - - - - - - - -		£. 6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Meſſ. *Charles Dick*, *Charles Yates*, *John Stewart*, *Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3s. the Firſt Week, and 2s. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.